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09/531,657	03/20/2000	Seng-Wook Sim	P992092	5850

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EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2683

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/531,657

Applicant(s)

SIM ET AL.

Examiner

Brandon J Miller

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/10/03.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 5-8, 11, and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada in view of Sakaguchi.

Regarding claim 1 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a digital mobile station (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a control for processing touch screen data generated a from touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20). Tada also teaches displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada does not teach a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined, periodic time period in response to a digital mobile station entering a write input mode, detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of about a 20msecond time period, touch screen data generated within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station. Sakaguchi teaches a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined periodic time period in response to

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entering a input mode (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45), detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of a predetermined time period (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). Sakaguchi teaches touch screen input generated within a predetermined time period during an input mode (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45), determining whether a next touch screen data is generated within a predetermined time period during an input mode (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi also teaches processing information and a write input mode (see abstract and col. 2, lines 1-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined, periodic time period in response to a digital mobile station entering a write input mode, detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of about a 20msecond time period, touch screen data generated within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, and processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Regarding claim 2 Tada teaches connecting touch screen data with a next touch screen data as a continuous input (col. 2, lines 41-45).

Regarding claim 5 Sakaguchi teaches a predetermined time period required for sampling handwritten stroke data (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45).

Regarding claim 6 Sakaguchi teaches a predetermined time period that can be set (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45).

Regarding claim 7 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a digital mobile station (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a control for processing touch screen data generated a from touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20). Tada teaches a write input mode for a portable device (see col. 1, lines 11-16). Tada teaches determining whether the generated touch screen data is one continuous input (see col. 2, lines 30-32). Tada also teaches displaying and storing the generated touch screen data in a display and memory (see col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada does not teach determining whether about a 20msecond, periodic period of time has occurred, determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred, if the generated touch screen data is one continuous line within the predetermined time period, or processing information for a digital mobile station. Sakaguchi teaches determining whether a predetermined of time has occurred (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). Sakaguchi teaches determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45), if the generated touch data is or is not input within a predetermined time period (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches processing information and setting a write input mode (see abstract and col. 2, lines 1-12). Sakaguchi also teaches a predetermined periodic period of time (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include determining whether about a 20msecond, periodic period of time has occurred, determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred, if the generated touch screen data is one continuous line within the predetermined time period, or processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of digital mobile devices.

Regarding claim 8 Sakaguchi teaches a detected handwritten stroke data within a predetermined time period (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45).

Regarding claim 11 Tada teaches processing user information inputted through a touch screen for a portable digital device (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada teaches a digital mobile station in a write input mode (see col. 1, lines 11-16). Tada also teaches displaying generated touch screen data in a display by connecting a series of touch screen data generated at a time period if the touch screen data generated at the time period is a continuous input (see col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada does not teach a timer for repeatedly detected touch screen data during an interval of about a 20msecond, periodic time period while a digital mobile station is in a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station. Sakaguchi teaches teach a timer for repeatedly detected handwritten stroke data during an interval of a predetermined, periodic time period while in an input mode (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). Sakaguchi teaches processing handwritten stroke information (see abstract and col. 2, lines 1-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to make the Tada adapt to include a timer for repeatedly detected touch screen data during an interval of about 20msecond, periodic time period while a digital mobile station is in a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Regarding claim 14 Tada and Sakaguchi teach a device as recited in claim 5 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 15 Tada and Sakaguchi teach a device as recited in claim 6 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 16 Tada teaches a digital mobile station having a touch screen panel as input means (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada also teaches displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for displaying detected touch screen data on a display unit (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for storing the detected touch screen panel data in a memory (see col. 4, lines 61-67). Tada does not teach a timer for performing the counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval. Sakaguchi teaches a timer for performing the counting of a predetermined time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval (see abstract, col. 1, lines 15-30, col. 5, lines

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20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the invention adapt to include a timer for performing the counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval because this would allow for an image processing method capable of efficiently grouping a plurality of input image data.

Regarding claim 17 Tada teaches a digital mobile station having a touch screen panel as input means (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada also teaches displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for displaying detected touch screen data on a display unit (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for storing the detected touch screen panel data in a memory (see col. 4, lines 61-67). Tada teaches detected touch screen data that is not one continuous line within a predetermined time interval (see col. 6, lines 45-50). Tada does not teach a timer for repeatedly counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval, or if touch screen panel data is not one continuous line within the predetermined time interval, respectively generating control signals for displaying the detected

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touch screen panel data as start of a new line on the display unit. Sakaguchi teaches a timer for repeatedly counting of a predetermined time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval (see abstract, col. 1, lines 15-30, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). Sakaguchi teaches a method for detecting the start of new input stroke data according to a predetermined time interval and a display for displaying new input stroke data (see col. 6, lines 7-20, col. 9, lines 40-44 & 50-55, and col. 13, lines 62-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the invention adapt to include a timer for repeatedly counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval, or if touch screen panel data is not one continuous line within the predetermined time interval, respectively generating control signals for displaying the detected touch screen panel data as start of a new line on the display unit because this would allow for an image processing method capable of efficiently grouping a plurality of input image data.

Regarding claim 18 Tada teaches a digital mobile station having a touch screen panel as input means (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada also teaches displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for displaying detected touch

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screen data on a display unit (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada teaches generating a signal for storing the detected touch screen panel data in a memory (see col. 4, lines 61-67). Tada teaches displaying detected touch screen data on a display by connecting a series of touch screen data if the series of touch screen data detected during a predetermined time is one continuous line (see col. 6, lines 28-35). Tada does not teach a timer for performing the counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval. Sakaguchi teaches a timer for performing the counting of a predetermined time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval (see abstract, col. 1, lines 15-30, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi teaches an interval of a predetermined time period that is less than a predetermined value such as 0.5 seconds (see col. 5, lines 30-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the invention adapt to include a timer for performing the counting of about a 20msecond time interval in response to a timer control signal corresponding to an entry of a write input mode, or a control module for generating a timer control signal, determining whether another touch screen panel data is detected corresponding to a next predetermined time interval because this would allow for an image processing method capable of efficiently grouping a plurality of input image data.

Claims 3-4, 9-10, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada in view of Sakaguchi and Haneda.

Regarding claim 3 Tada and Sakaguchi teach a device as recited in claim 1 except for a predetermined time period that is determined so that processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel does not interfere with another predetermined time period. Sakaguchi does teach a predetermined time period assigned to a control for processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi does teach determining an optimal predetermined time period (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Haneda also teaches multiple predetermined references (see col. 5, lines 32-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include a predetermined time period that is determined so that processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel does not interfere with another predetermined time period because this would allow for a digital mobile device capable of inputting and processing user information to have multiple functions.

Regarding claim 4 Tada and Sakaguchi does not teach a predetermined time period set at one time slot in a control modules and another time period is set at another time slot in a control module. Sakaguchi does teach a predetermined time period set at one time slot (see abstract, col. 5, lines 20-32 and col. 9, lines 10-25 & 40-45). Sakaguchi does teach a control module for storing programs concerned with processing handwritten stroke data (see col. 3, lines 16-40). Haneda teaches using multiple predetermined references (see col. 1, lines 6-9 & 63-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make

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the Tada adapt to include a predetermined time period set at one time slot, using multiple predetermined references time slot in a processor of a mobile telephone because this would allow a digital mobile device capable of inputting and processing user information to function as a mobile phone.

Regarding claim 9 Tada, Sakaguchi and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 10 Tada, Sakaguchi, and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 12 Tada, Sakaguchi and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 13 Tada, Sakaguchi, and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/10/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding independent claims 1, 7, 11, and 16-18 Sakaguchi teaches detecting data on a display that is generated from stroke input during an interval of less than 0.5 second (see col. 5, lines 29-33), this relates to applicant's claimed "interval of about a 20msecond periodic time period" in that an interval of less than 0.5 sec could be about a 20msecond interval.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Nakashima U.S Patent No. 6,369,807 discloses an online character entry device.

Sakamoto U.S. Patent No. 5,389, 745 discloses a handwriting input apparatus for inputting handwritten data from unspecified direction.

Hawkins U.S. Patent No. 6,295,372 discloses a method and apparatus for handwriting input on a pen based palmtop computing device.

Narayanaswamy U.S. Patent No. 6,167,411 discloses a user interface for entering and editing data in data entry fields.

Sites U.S. Patent No. 6,408,092 discloses a handwritten input in a restricted area.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

November 6, 2003

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